

SETTLE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1895.

Area, 151,942 acres ; *Rateable Value* (1895), £131,032 ; *Inhabited Houses* (1871), 2,977 ; (1881), 2,854 ; (1891), 2,873 ; *Population enumerated* (1871), 15,134 ; (1881), 13,800 ; (1891), 14,071 ; (*estimated*, 1895), 14,190.

INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.—All parts of this district have during the past year been visited and inspected with more or less frequency, as circumstances required, by myself and the Inspector of Nuisances, and special visits have been made in connection with outbreaks of infectious disease. Special house to house surveys have been completed of the townships of Clapham-cum-Newby and Longpreston, and I presented a report upon each to the Council. A house to house survey of the town of Ingleton has also been commenced.

SANITARY CONDITION AND PROGRESS—WATER SUPPLY.—Schemes of public water supply have during recent years been carried out by the Sanitary Authority for Settle, Giggleswick, and Stackhouse, Ingleton, and High and Low Bentham. The villages of Longpreston and Burton-in-Lonsdale have been supplied by private companies. At Clapham, the village is supplied from the lake by the principal owner of property. The hamlets of Hanlith, Halton West, Litton, Halton Gill, and Foxup have water piped into the houses. At Langeliffe and Stainforth the supply is piped to watering places in the village, from which it is fetched by the inhabitants. Arncliffe, Scosthop, and Kirkby Malham have village pumps. Other places in the District are dependent for their water supply upon springs, wells, and running streams.

At Settle, the question of the augmentation of this water supply is still in abeyance. Correspondence has continued with respect to the purchase of the water rights in Stockdale, but no agreement has been come to. Shortness of supply was threatened, but this was of short duration, and was prevented by the turning off of the water during the night from June 19th to July 3rd, between the hours of 11-30 p.m. and 5-30 a.m. An improvement was made this year by the re-placing of old lead pipes with 2-inch cast iron mains in Castleberg Hill and Chapel Square, Settle, consisting respectively of 38 yards and 26 yards of mains.

At Bentham, owing to the severe and prolonged frost last winter the water main supplying the lower part of Low Bentham was frozen where it crosses the bridges, and the inhabitants below that point were without water for about three weeks, and water had to be carted to them. A portion of this main had to be relaid.

At Ingleton, an improvement has been made by connecting a branch main at Springfield with the main in New Road. This consisted of 118 yards of 3-inch pipes. The work was done in August.

The question of the Newby water supply was again considered on April 23rd, in consequence of a letter from the County Council. In May another attempt was made by the District Council to get the owners of property at Newby to undertake the supply. In June the property owners requested the District Council to carry out the proposed scheme, and permission was subsequently obtained from Mr. Farrer to take water from the proposed spring at Newby Cote. The final plans and estimates were presented to the meeting on the 31st of December, and the Clerk was authorised to apply to the Local Government Board for the necessary loan.

At Long Preston the majority of the houses are supplied by a private company ; but at the north end of the village the water supply for 12 houses is obtained from a deep well known as "Ratten Row Pump." On examination of a sample of this water in December last, I found it to be grossly polluted, and recommended the District Council to take steps to close the well. This has not yet been done, but the owners of property have been communicated with, requesting them to obtain water from another source. The Thornton-in-Lonsdale Parish Council wrote to the District Council in July complaining of the nature of the water supplies in use at the hamlets of Higher and Lower Westhouse. The former is obtained from a deep well by the side of a stream which receives the drainage from three houses, a stable, and a slaughter-house. The latter is obtained from a dipping-well, which is liable to surface pollution from the road and washings from a farm-yard. I analysed samples from both supplies, and these showed evidence of contamination. I reported the facts to the District Council on August 17th, and recommended that steps should be taken to provide Higher and Lower Westhouse with a suitable supply. The District Council issued notices upon the owners of property polluting the water supplies to provide proper means of drainage.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.—This Authority has during recent years carried out complete schemes of sewerage for Settle, Giggleswick, Langcliffe and Stackhouse, Ingleton, High and Low Bentham, and the sewage is in each case dealt with by irrigation, and provision made for the ventilation and flushing of the sewers.

In places where a system of sewerage has not been carried out, the rubble highway drains are used as sewers, and these empty into the nearest watercourse. The private drainage is also of rubble, except in the case of recent erection, and where the drainage of old property has been altered.

At Settle, this year an extension of 102 yards of 9-inch pipe sewer was laid in connection with new property erected at North Field.

At Hellifield, in consequence of the difficulties experienced with the subsoil water, the engineer undertook to re-lay a portion (consisting of about 600 yards) of the main outfall sewer in iron pipes, and this has been completed with satisfactory results, and the works handed over to the District Council at the close of the year. An extension in connection with this scheme has this year been laid to new property, from Hellifield Beck to cottages belonging to Major Stackhouse, consisting of 250 yards of 2-inch pipes, with manholes, lampholes, and flushing chamber. A portion of the old sewer in Hellifield, laid by subscription, was found to be so faulty that it had to be taken up and relaid for a distance of about 100 yards.

In connection with the Longpreston Sewerage, a letter was read on April 23rd last from the County Council, requesting that a scheme for the efficient drainage of Longpreston be prepared and deposited within two months from the 1st April, otherwise proceedings would be instituted. It was resolved that Mr. John Waugh, C.E., of Stackhouse, be instructed to prepare the necessary plans. On June 18th he presented plans and estimates, and these were subsequently submitted to the Longpreston Parish Council. On July 2nd the Parish Council requested the District Council to instruct Mr. Richd. Armistead, C.E., of Bingley, to prepare a scheme, and this was done. On the 16th July he presented plans and estimates. It was then resolved that his scheme be accepted, and that the Clerk make application to the Local Government Board for sanction to borrow £3,147 for the purpose, and enter into a provisional agreement for the purchase of land for outfall works. The plans, &c., were deposited with the Local Government Board in November, but no date had been fixed at the end of the year for the Inquiry.

I presented a special report on the township of Clapham-cum-Newby to the District Council on June 18th, and therein recommended that a scheme for the proper sewerage of Clapham village be undertaken. Mr. Farrer was subsequently asked whether he would carry out the work as principal property owner, but this he declined to do. On August 13th, Mr. R. Armistead, C.E., of Bingley, was instructed to prepare plans, which he presented on the 8th October. A prolonged correspondence then took place with Mr. Farrer's agent (Mr. Bateman) as to the land required, and the terms were considered to be so unsatisfactory, that on October 22nd it was resolved to apply for a Provisional Order for its compulsory purchase. Terms were, however, eventually agreed upon on the 3rd December, and the plans will shortly be sent to the Local Government Board.

On April 23rd a letter was read from the County Council, stating that in default of immediate steps being taken to provide proper sewerage for Newby, the matter would be referred to the Local Government Board. Mr. Farrer's agent was then asked by the District Council what he was prepared to do in the matter, and it was suggested that he should get the property owners to carry out this work privately. On June 18th the matter was referred back by them to the District Council, requesting them to carry out the scheme. The District Council were unable to obtain the land originally intended to be used for sewage disposal purposes, and after considerable correspondence terms were agreed upon for the acquiring of another site, and Mr. Foxcroft was on December 3rd instructed to prepare an amended scheme. This was submitted to the District Council at their meeting on December 31st, when it was adopted, and the Clerk instructed to deposit the plans with the Local Government Board, and make application for the necessary loan.

With reference to the sewerage of Stainforth, the Local Government Board wrote in January asking what steps had been taken with regard to this matter. On April 23rd a letter was read from the County Council threatening proceedings unless a scheme were deposited with the Local Government Board by the 1st of June. Mr. John Waugh, C.E., was then instructed to prepare plans, which were presented to the District Council on June 18th. The District Council then asked Mr. R. B. Broster, of Keighley, to prepare a scheme, plans of which he presented on July 2nd. This scheme was then adopted, and terms having subsequently been agreed upon for the land on September 10th, the Clerk was instructed to forward the plans to the Local Government Board with application for the necessary loan.

A letter of complaint was received from the County Council on April 23rd as to the insanitary condition of Burton-in-Lonsdale village. This was referred to the Parish Council. On May 21st Mr. Foxcroft was asked to report as to the best means of

dealing with the sewerage of Burton-in-Lonsdale, which he did on June 18th. A copy of his report was directed to be sent to the Parish Council, and they subsequently requested that Mr. Foxcroft should prepare the necessary plans. On August 13th the District Council gave Mr. Foxcroft instructions to prepare plans and detailed estimates for completing the sewerage of Burton. Difficulties then arose about acquiring the land suggested for irrigation purposes, and the matter is still in abeyance.

EXCREMENT AND REFUSE DISPOSAL.—The common privy-midden is the method of excrement disposal mostly in use throughout the District. In those places where sewers have been provided, water-closets have in many instances been substituted. There are a few ash-closets and privies furnished with movable receptacles. All new privies are constructed in accordance with the bye-laws in force. The Sanitary Authority does not undertake the removal of refuse in any part of the District; this is dependent upon the tenants, and is fairly well done. Difficulty is at times experienced in getting rid of the refuse. Public tips for dry ashes and rubbish were provided in 1893 at High and Low Bentham. Complaints were made of refuse tipped on the side of the road leading to Beezley Grange, Ingleton, and the District Council have again closed this place, and arranged for refuse to be tipped on the Common.

BYE-LAWS AND URBAN POWERS.—This Authority possesses Urban powers under Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1875, for Bentham, Ingleton, Longpreston, and Settle; under Sections 42 and 45 for Bentham, Ingleton, Longpreston, Settle, Giggleswick, Langeliffe, Burton-in-Lonsdale, and Hellifield; under Sections 157 and 158 for Bentham, Ingleton, Longpreston, Settle, Giggleswick, Langeliffe, Burton-in-Lonsdale, and Hellifield; and under Sections 169 (paragraphs 2 and 3) and 170 for Bentham, Ingleton, Longpreston, Settle, Giggleswick, Burton-in-Lonsdale, Thornton-in-Lonsdale, Clapham-cum-Newby, Austwick, and Stainforth. The Authority has also adopted a code of bye-laws in accordance with the Models with respect to "Slaughter-houses," "New Streets and "Buildings," and with respect to the "Management of a Cemetery" for Ingleton. They adopted the Model Bye-Laws with respect to Common Lodging-houses, and these were allowed in 1888. In 1891 an Order was obtained putting in force the provisions of Section 49 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Acts, 1890, within the contributory places of Bentham, Giggleswick, Ingleton, and Settle. A series of Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order, 1886, was adopted by the Authority, and came into force on January 1st, 1890. No appointment has yet been made of an Inspector under this Order. Application was made in May last for Urban Powers under Sec. 44, Public Health Act, 1875, so far as it applies to the prevention of the keeping of animals on any premises so as to be injurious to health, and these were granted, but the question of framing the bye-laws has been deferred.

RIVER POLLUTION.—At the close of the year complaints were received from the "Rivers' Board" of the pollution of Longpreston Beck, and Cowside Beck, Arncliffe, by ashes and solid refuse; and of *excreta* entering watercourses at Airtion Mill goit, and ditch leading to mill dam; and at the New Inn, Horton-in-Ribblesdale.

INFECTIOUS HOSPITAL AT GIGGLESWICK.—This hospital was opened for scarlet fever cases in April last, and has remained in use up to the end of the year. It will be seen on reference to Table B. that the hospital has been of great service this year, and that all cases occurring in the Settle and Longpreston Sub-districts, except those which could be properly isolated at home, were removed into hospital for isolation. By this means we were able to control the outbreaks at Settle and Longpreston, and to limit the spread of the disease. Unfortunately the old provision van has still to do service as an ambulance.

A. Bentham Sub-District.—Area, 46,296 acres ; population (1871) 6,554, (1881) 5,458, (1891) 5,437 ; includes the townships of Thornton-in-Lonsdale, Burton-in-Lonsdale, Bentham; Ingleton, and Clapham-cum-Newby.

Year.	Births registered.	Birth-rate.	Deaths of Children under 1 year of age.	Deaths of Children under 1 year. Percentage of registered births.	Deaths at all ages.	Death-rate.	Deaths over 60 years of age.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Nuisances abated during year.
1884	194	34.5	16	8.2	89	15.8	41	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	401
1885	164	29.0	16	9.7	97	17.1	42	...	8	1	...	...	2	...	192
1886	190	33.3	27	14.2	95	16.6	28	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	150
1887	182	31.6	8	4.3	75	13.0	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Average for Decade 1878-87.	181	30.7	19	10.5	91	15.5	33	...	1.5	0.9	..	0.9	0.9	0.8	...
1888	175	30.1	24	13.7	95	16.3	38	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	71
1889	159	27.2	19	11.9	95	16.2	29	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	94
1890	155	26.3	18	11.6	98	16.6	41	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	97
1891	157	28.8	15	9.5	97	17.8	42	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	111
1892	141	25.8	29	20.5	99	18.1	34	...	...	...	M. Crp. 1	2	1	..	68
1893	165	30.2	23	13.9	91	16.6	34	...	...	1	2 Crp. 3	1	...	...	42
1894	146	26.7	19	13.0	86	15.7	32	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	120
1895	126	23.0	17	13.4	91	16.6	34	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	37

The number of births and the birth-rate for this sub-district are the lowest upon record. The general death-rate is 0.6 above the mean for the previous 17 years. The infant mortality is also slightly above the average. The two deaths from scarlet fever occurred at Ingleton, in March, and Bentham, in November. The three deaths from whooping cough took place at Clapham, in August and September.

B. Settle Sub-District.—Area, 49,018 acres ; population (1871) 5,982, (1881) 5,598, (1891) 5,763 ; includes the townships of Austwick, Lawkland, Horton-in-Ribblesdale, Langcliffe, Stainforth, Settle, Giggleswick, and Rathmell.

Year.	Births registered.	Birth-rate.	Deaths of Children under 1 year of age.	Deaths of Children under 1 year. Percentage of registered births.	Deaths at all ages.	Death-rate.	Deaths over 60 years of age.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Nuisances abated during year.
1884	159	27.7	14	8.8	79	13.7	28	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	169
1885	144	24.9	18	12.5	94	16.2	35	...	...	...	3	2	3	...	138
1886	185	31.8	8	4.3	71	12.2	30	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	155
1887	133	31.3	12	6.5	66	11.2	24	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	149
Average for Decade 1878-87.	174	29.9	17	10.1	85	14.7	33	...	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	2.2	0.8	...
1888	182	30.9	24	13.1	91	15.4	26	...	...	...	8	..	2	...	119
1889	152	25.6	18	11.8	95	16.0	42	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	267
1890	152	25.5	16	10.5	84	14.1	27	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	194
1891	149	25.8	24	16.1	101	17.5	33	...	3	...	...	..	..	1	221
1892	167	28.9	15	8.9	79	13.6	37	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	123
1893	152	26.2	19	12.5	71	12.2	31	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	115
1894	147	25.3	21	14.2	80	13.8	26	1	2	...	1 Crup 3	1	...	...	102
1895	146	25.1	17	11.6	77	13.2	30	...	...	3	1	1	1	1	57

The birth-rate here is lower than it has been since 1885. The general death-rate is 1.4 below the mean for the previous 17 years. The three deaths from scarlet fever belonged to Settle, and two of them occurred in Giggleswick Fever Hospital. That from diphtheria occurred in Giggleswick, in March, and that from typhoid fever at Settle, in October.

C. Longpreston Sub-District.—Area, 16,297 acres; population (1871) 1,372, (1881) 1,620, (1891) 1798; includes the townships of Tosside, Wigglesworth, Longpreston, Hellifield, West Halton, Swinden, and Nappa.

Year.	Births registered.	Birth-rate.	Deaths of Children under 1 year of age.	Deaths of Children under 1 year. Percentage of registered births.	Deaths at all ages.	Death-rate.	Deaths over 60 years of age.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Nuisances abated during year.
1884	57	33·8	4	7·0	25	14·8	13	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	28
1885	48	22·2	4	8·3	23	13·4	8	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	52
1886	45	26·0	2	4·4	27	15·6	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	45
1887	51	29·1	2	3·9	24	13·7	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	26
Average for Decade 1878-87.	45	28·1	3·8	8·7	24	15·6	11	...	...	0·1	0·1	0·4	0·4	0·3	...
1888	56	31·7	7	12·5	36	20·4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
1889	47	26·3	3	6·3	28	15·7	16	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	112
1890	41	22·8	2	4·8	24	13·4	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	107
1891	49	27·2	6	12·2	35	19·4	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
1892	41	22·6	2	4·8	20	11·0	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	22
1893	42	23·2	3	7·1	22	12·1	10	...	...	...	Croup 1	...	...	...	6
1894	40	22·0	3	7·5	29	15·9	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
1895	56	30·7	3	5·3	32	17·5	16	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	18

The birth-rate for this sub-district is above the average, and has not been as high since 1888. The general death-rate is above the average, but half of the deaths were those of persons aged 60 years and upwards. The infant mortality is satisfactorily low. The death registered as from “enteric fever” took place at Longpreston in December.

D. Kirkby Malham Sub-District.—Area, 22,328 acres; population (1871) 878, (1881) 762, (1891) 753; includes the townships of Otterburn, Airtion, Scoothrop, Kirkby Malham, Hanlith, Malham, and Malham Moor.

Year.	Births registered.	Birth-rate.	Deaths of Children under 1 year of age.	Deaths of Children under 1 year. Percentage of registered births.	Deaths at all ages.	Death-rate.	Deaths over 60 years of age.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Nuisances abated during year.
1884	27	34·3	2	7·4	15	19·0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
1885	24	29·7	2	8·3	5	6·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8
1886	19	22·9	...	...	10	12·0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
1887	21	24·7	1	4·7	11	12·9	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8
Average for Decade 1878-87.	19	23·5	1·9	9·4	12	15·5	4·9	...	...	0·2	...	...	0·3	...	...
1888	19	21·9	4	21·0	14	16·1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1889	12	13·6	...	...	4	4·5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
1890	23	25·7	1	4·3	12	13·4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
1891	24	31·8	2	8·3	17	22·5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
1892	9	11·9	2	22·2	14	18·5	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	11
1893	22	28·9	4	18·1	12	15·7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
1894	12	15·6	2	16·6	10	13·0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
1895	14	18·1	5	35·7	11	14·2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6

The birth-rate is 4·5 below the mean for the previous 17 years. The general death-rate is 1·0 below the average for the same period. The infant mortality is excessive, five out of the 11 deaths returned were those of infants.

E. Arncliffe Sub-District.—Area, 18,008 acres ; population (1871) 348, (1881) 362, (1891) 320 ; includes the townships of Hawkswick, Arncliffe, Litton, and Halton Gill.

Year.	Births registered.	Birth-rate.	Deaths of Children under 1 year of age.	Deaths of Children under 1 year. Percentage of registered births.	Deaths at all ages.	Death-rate.	Deaths over 60 years of age.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Nuisances abated.
1884	11	28·7	...	...	1	2·6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
1885	5	12·7	1	20·0	10	25·5	5	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1886	11	27·3	...	..	3	7·4	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
1887	5	12·1	...	...	4	9·7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Average for Decade 1878-87.	8	25·1	0·6	5·0	5·4	13·9	2·7	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	0·1	...
1888	3	7·1	1	33·3	9	21·3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1889	5	11·3	1	20·0	6	13·8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
1890	3	6·7	...	...	3	6·7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
1891	5	15·6	...	...	2	6·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1892	5	15·6	...	...	3	9·3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
1893	5	15·6	...	...	5	15·6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
1894	8	25·0	...	...	1	3·1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3
1895	7	21·8	1	14·2	3	9·3	1	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	8

The birth-rate is 1·4 above the average for the previous 17 years. The general death-rate is 3·3 below the average for the same period. The death from scarlet fever took place at Halton Gill in May.

BIRTHS.—The total births registered were 349 in number (185 males and 164 females). This is a decrease of 4 from last year, and is equivalent to an annual birth-rate of 24·5 per 1000 living, as compared with 24·9 last year, and 27·3 in 1893. The natural increase to the population is 125.

DEATHS.—The total deaths returned were 224 in number (120 males and 104 females), including eight which took place in the Giggleswick Workhouse, and two in the Fever Hospital. This is an increase of 7 upon last year, and is equivalent to a death-rate for the year of 15·7 per 1000 living, as compared with 15·3 last year, and 14·5 in 1893.

AGES AT DEATH.—Among children under one year of age there were 44 deaths, as compared with 47 and 49 in the two preceding years. This gives a percentage to total deaths of 19·6, and an infant mortality of 12·6 per cent. of registered births. Among children under five years there were 66 deaths, as against 67 and 66 in the last two years. This gives a percentage to total deaths of 29·4. Among persons aged 60 years and upwards there were 91 deaths, as compared with 86 last year, and 85 in 1893. This gives a percentage to total deaths of 40·6.

The deaths were distributed in each quarter as follows :—

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
1884	47	55	66	52
1885	74	51	44	66
1886	67	57	40	50
1887	47	57	40	44
1888	76	65	46	65
1889	67	52	59	64
1890	68	57	40	63
1891	66	85	50	61
1892	82	64	37	36
1893	48	49	42	67
1894	76	48	35	58
1895	62	60	46	56

Deaths in Public Institutions are included in the above figures.

The following Tables, I. to VI., are, for the sake of comparison, uniform with those of previous years :—

TABLE I.

Table showing the births, deaths, and marriages for the years 1884-95 inclusive, with the average for the ten years, 1878-87 :—

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1884	449	220	82
1885	385	235	108
1886	450	214	100
1887	441	188	78
Average for decade 1878-87.	428	231	93
1888	435	252	76
1889	378	242	77
1890	376	228	84
1891	384	262	99
1892	363	219	94
1893	386	206	89
1894	353	217	87
1895	349	224	81

The number of births is the smallest annual number on record.

TABLE II.

Table showing the annual birth-rate, rates of mortality, death-rates among children, and deaths in public institutions, during the twelve years 1884-95 inclusive, and the average for the decade 1878-87 :—

Year.	Birth-rate per 1000 of the Population.	Annual Rate of mortality per 1000 living.	Deaths of Children un- der 1 year; percentage of total deaths.	Percentage of deaths of Children un- der 1 year to registered births.	Deaths of Children un- der 5 years; percentage of total deaths.	Total number of deaths in Public Insti- tutions.
1884	31·6	15·4	15·4	8·0	23·6	11
1885	26·8	16·3	17·4	10·6	29·7	6
1886	31·1	14·7	17·2	8·2	27·1	8
1887	30·2	12·8	12·2	5·2	21·8	8
Average for Decade 1878-87	29·3	15·8	18·4	10·2	28·1	9·5
1888	29·5	17·1	23·8	13·7	33·3	7
1889	25·4	16·2	16·9	10·8	26·4	14
1890	25·1	15·2	16·6	10·1	25·4	7
1891	27·2	18·6	18·3	12·5	25·5	10
1892	25·7	15·5	21·9	13·2	26·0	4
1893	27·3	14·5	23·7	12·6	32·0	5
1894	24·9	15·3	21·5	13·3	30·7	11
1895	24·5	15·7	19·6	12·6	29·4	10

The birth-rate for the year is the lowest ever recorded. The general death-rate, though slightly higher than in the last three years, is 0·2 below the average for the previous 17 years. The infant mortality is 1·6 above the average. The percentages to total deaths of deaths of children under one and under five years are both slightly above the average.

TABLE III.

Table showing number of deaths certified by registered medical practitioners, un-certified deaths, and inquests, with their percentage to total deaths, during the years 1893, 1894, 1895.

	Total Deaths.			Percentage of Total Deaths.		
	1893	1894	1895	1893	1894	1895
Certified	189	199	203	91·7	91·7	90·6
Uncertified	9	12	12	4·3	5·5	5·3
Inquests	8	6	9	3·8	2·7	4·0

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS IN 1895.

Locality.	Cause Assigned.	Age.
Burton-in-Lonsdale	Unknown	50
Cold Cotes, Ingleton	Heart Disease	66
High Bentham	Probably Heart Disease	57
Mewith Head, Bentham	Heart Disease	55
Ingleton	Bronchitis	2 mos.
Low Bentham	Premature Birth	2 hours
Settle	Unknown	1 day
Westhouse, Thornton	Old Age	81
Thornton-in-Lonsdale	Natural Causes	73
Ingleton	Convulsions	2
Lawkland	Heart Disease and Pneumonia	24
Burton-in-Lonsdale	Intestinal Obstruction	59

The number of uncertified deaths is the same as that of last year, and larger than in any previous year since 1885.

TABLE IV.

Table showing the mortality from certain classes of diseases, and proportions to population and to 1000 deaths, for 1893, 1894, and 1895.

	Total Deaths.			Deaths per 1000 of Population.			Proportion of deaths to 1000 deaths.		
	1893	1894	1895	1893	1894	1895	1893	1894	1895
1 Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases ...	12	12	15	0·8	0·8	1·0	58·2	55·2	66·9
2 Pulmonary Diseases (other than Phthisis)	42	38	45	2·9	2·6	3·1	203	175	200
3 Tubercular Diseases	13	22	22	0·9	1·5	1·5	63·1	101	98·2
4 Wasting Diseases of Infants.....	20	15	11	1·4	1·0	0·7	97·0	69·1	49·1
5 Convulsive Diseases of Infants.....	7	16	11	0·4	1·1	0·7	33·9	73·7	49·1

NOTES.

1. Includes Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Fever, Diarrhoea, and Dysentery.

3. Includes Phthisis, Scrofula, Rickets, and Tabes.

4. Includes Marasmus, Atrophy, Debility, Want of Breast-milk, and Premature Birth.

5. Includes Hydrocephalus, Infantile Meningitis, Convulsions, and Teething.

Among the above classes of disease there is an increase shown this year in the deaths due to Pulmonary diseases, while the number for Tubercular diseases is the same as last year. Those from Wasting and Convulsive diseases of infants each show a decrease.

TABLE V.

Table showing the number of deaths from the seven principal Zymotic diseases in the years 1893, 1894, and 1895, together with the averages for the period of ten years 1868-77, and 1878-87, and their proportion to 1000 deaths.

Diseases.	Annual Averages of 10 years 1868-1877.	Proportion of deaths to 1000 deaths in 10 years 1868-1877.	Annual Average of 10 years 1878-1887.	Proportion of deaths to 1000 deaths in 10 years 1878-1887.	1893.	Proportion of deaths to 1000 deaths in 1893.	1894.	Proportion of deaths to 1000 deaths in 1894.	1895.	Proportion of deaths to 1000 deaths in 1895.
Smallpox	4.4	14.8	0.1	0.4	...	...	2	9.2	...	...
Measles	3.5	11.8	2.4	7.2	...	...	2	9.2	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	10.2	34.4	2.1	8.7	3	14.5	2	9.2	6	26.7
Diphtheria	0.8	2.8	0.8	3.3	³ 5	¹ 24.2	¹ 4	18.4	1	4.4
Whooping Cough.	3.9	12.8	2.3	9.6	1	4.8	2	9.2	4	17.8
Fever.....	9.5	32.0	4.0	16.8	...	...	...	...	2	8.9
Diarrhœa	4.2	14.1	2.1	8.9	3	14.5	...	...	2	8.9
Totals	36.5	122.8	13.8	57.4	12	58.2	12	55.2	15	66.9

Fifteen deaths were returned under the head of zymotic disease, as compared with 12 in each of the two preceeding years. This is equivalent to a zymotic rate of 1.0 per 1,000 living.

During the year, 113 certificates were received under the "Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889," as compared with 95 last year and 132 in 1893. Of the total 113 cases, 105 were those of scarlatina.

MEASLES.—No death was returned from this cause, but the disease was prevalent at Hellifield and Halton West in January, at Wigglesworth in March, and at Settle in November, and I had in consequence to recommend the closing of the Schools at these places for a time. Measles is not notifiable under the Act in force, and individual cases are not reported. The school premises are disinfected and cleansed while closed.

SCARLATINA.—Six deaths were registered from scarlatina, out of 105 cases reported. The principal outbreaks occurred at Ingleton during January and February, and at Settle between June and September.

In January there were six cases in five houses at Burton-in-Lonsdale. These were the end of an outbreak which occurred there during December, 1894. I kept the school closed in consequence up to Jan. 28th. The disease was very mild in type.

At Ingleton two cases had occurred in the middle of December, 1894, the infection being imported from Burton. During January, four other cases were reported, three of these occurring in one of the previously infected houses. On February 5th, ten fresh cases were notified in six houses, and I found that the infection was being conveyed through the medium of the school, which, upon my recommendation, was closed from February 6th to March 11th. In all, 33 cases were reported in 11 houses. The disease was very mild in type, and one death only occurred in a child of seven months.

Four cases occurred in three houses in Stainforth in April and May, and the cases were removed to the Giggleswick Hospital. The disease in this instance I believe to have been imported from Kirkby Stephen. In May an outbreak occurred at Halton Gill, consisting of four cases in two houses. The school here (at which only ten children attend), was closed for six weeks. One case, in a boy of 16 years, was complicated with pneumonia, and ended fatally. The outbreak at Settle began in the middle of June, the first case being notified on the 14th. Between this date and September 7th, 29 cases occurred in 19 houses. Two other single cases occurred a month after, which did not appear to be connected with the previous outbreak. The disease was kept going in the town in consequence of the exceedingly mild character of the majority of the cases, several of which were unrecognised in the early stages, and only discovered after peeling had begun. Thus one child was found playing with others in the hay-field while peeling, and three others frequently mixing with others in the streets before this condition became known. As soon as each case was notified it was removed to the Giggleswick Hospital. Only one case was kept at home for isolation, and one child (whose case assumed a malignant type) was too ill to be moved when notified a few hours after the attack, and died. Another child from this house was subsequently attacked, and also died in the hospital, in July. A third death occurred on September, at the hospital. The earlier cases were those of children attending the Infant School, and I advised that this should be closed, the Mixed School being also closed a week later.

In November and December there were nine cases occurring in seven houses at High Bentham. These were widely distributed, and did not appear to have any association. One death was returned in a child a year old.

An outbreak occurred at Long Preston in November, and during that month and December seven cases were reported in six houses. The disease appeared to be spread through the medium of the schools, and I advised that they should be closed for six weeks. All these cases as they occurred were removed to the Giggleswick Hospital. Other isolated cases occurred throughout the year as follows:—One at High Bentham, and one at Horton in January, one at Litton in April, one at Stainforth in September, one at Arncliffe and one at Airton in July, one at Hellifield in October, one at Burton in November, one at Low Bentham, and two in one house at Graystonegill in December. In all cases precautions were given and disinfectants supplied. Of the cases notified, 45 were males and 60 females; 29 were under five years, and 76 over five years of age.

DIPHTHERIA.—The only case reported was that of a child aged four, who died from this cause at Giggleswick in March. At this house complaints were made at the time that sewage percolated from a drain at the back of the premises into the scullery, which was situated at a lower level. The drain was opened and found to be leaking at the joints, which had been made with clay. The drain was cleansed and the pipes re-laid with cement joints.

WHOOPING COUGH.—Four deaths were registered from this cause in young children. They occurred:—One at Langcliffe in March, and three at Clapham in August and September.

TYPHOID FEVER.—Two deaths were returned, among five cases notified as typhoid fever during the year. The first was a doubtful case in a child of three years at Ingleton in January. The next case occurred in a girl of 15 living in Longpreston in April. In connection with this house the drainage was partly constructed of rubble, and the slop-

stone pipe was disconnected, but not trapped. The girl, however, had possibly contracted the disease elsewhere. The next case was that of a lad of 18, at Little Stainforth, and occurred in August. The drains of this old house were unsatisfactory, and had become blocked. He had been engaged in opening out the drain, which was very offensive, just ten days before his attack. The drainage here has since been re-laid. A case was next reported at Settle, at King's Mill—a young manufacturer, aged 25. His case was a severe one, and ended fatally. The disease appeared to be imported from Douglas, Isle of Man, whence he had recently returned from a visit. The condition of the drainage of the house was, however, very unsatisfactory, and notice was served upon the owner of the property to put it into thorough sanitary repair. The last reported case in December was that of a man, aged 58, at Longpreston, who died after a week's illness of pneumonia. No nuisance was found to exist on the premises.

DIARRHŒA.—Two deaths were returned from diarrhœa in infants at Langcliffe in January, and Airton in April.

ERYSIPELAS.—No death occurred from this cause, and only two cases were notified. One occurred at Austwick in May, and one at Bentham in August. Both were females and adults.

INFLUENZA.—Three deaths were registered as due to influenza and its complications, and occurred:—One each at Bentham in April, Otterburn in May, and Burton-in-Lonsdale in November.

TABLE VI.

Table showing the population, births, deaths, birth-rates, death-rates, and percentages of deaths, at certain ages and for certain diseases, in each Sub-District of the Union during 1895.

Sub-district.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.*	Annual Rate per 1000 living.			Percentage of deaths under 1 year to total deaths.	Percentage of deaths under 1 year to registered births.	Percentage of deaths under 5 years to total deaths.	Percentage of deaths of persons aged 60 and upwards to total deaths.	Percentage of deaths to total deaths.			
				Births.	Deaths.*	Deaths from 7 principal Zymotic Diseases.					From Violence.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.
Bentham	5477	126	91	23·0	16·6	0·9	18·6	13·4	28·5	37·3	4·3	8·7	10·9	8·7
Settle	5803	146	77	25·1	13·2	1·2	22·0	11·6	32·4	38·9	..	7·7	25·9	23·3
Longpreston	1820	56	32	30·7	17·5	0·5	9·3	5·3	18·7	50·0	6·2	3·1	31·2	18·7
Kirkby Malham ...	770	14	11	18·1	14·2	1·2	45·4	35·7	54·5	27·2	...	...	9·0	9·0
Arncliffe	320	7	3	21·8	9·3	3·1	33·3	14·2	33·3	33·3	...	...	...	...
Settle Union	14190	349	224 [†]	24·5	15·7	1·0	19·6	12·6	29·4	40·6	2·6	6·6	20·0	14·7

* Deaths in Workhouse not included in Sub-District returns.

† This total includes 10 other deaths which occurred in Public Institutions.

In comparing the rates for the different Sub-Districts with those of last year, it will be seen that the general death-rate is again the highest in the Longpreston Sub-District, although 50·0 per cent. of the deaths were those of persons aged 60 years and upwards.

TABLE VII.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT OF THE SANITARY WORK, &c., completed in the year ending December 31st, 1895.

Sub-District.	Bentham.	Settle.	Longpreston.	Kirkby Malham.	Arncliffe.	Total.
No. of complaints received	6	12	4	1	...	23
No. of Houses, Premises, &c., inspected.....	169	93	223	4	8	497
No. of Houses (House-to House surveys)...	90	...	208	...	...	298
House drains repaired, cleansed, &c.....	10	14	2	2	3	31
House drains trapped and ventilated.....	2	1	2	...	3	8
Privies and water closets repaired, cleansed, &c.....	5	3	3	...	3	14
Privies and water closets supplied with water	3	4	3	...	...	10
Water closets provided	2	4	3	...	...	9
Pail closets provided	1	6	...	...	...	7
Sinks disconnected	10	2	1	1	3	17
Sinks trapped	8	2	1	1	3	15
Houses provided with water supply	3	3	1	...	...	7
Ashpits, new provided.....	1	3	3	...	...	7
No. of ashpits ordered to be emptied.....	8	26	1	...	...	35
Removal of accumulation of dung, stagnant water, animal and other refuse	1	3	2	3	...	9
Removal of animals improperly kept .....	...	2	...	...	...	2
Closure of houses unfit for Habitation	1	...	...	...	...	1
Overcrowding... ..	...	...	1	...	...	1
Total No. of Summonses, or other Legal Proceedings	2	...	...	...	...	2
Houses disinfected after Infectious Disease	2	36	4	1	2	45
Schools disinfected after Infectious Disease	2	2	4	...	...	8
Common Lodging Houses inspected	2	2	...	...	...	4
Slaughter Houses inspected	6	9	2	1	...	18

THOMAS A. FOXCROFT,

Assoc : San : Inst : Certificated Inspector of Nuisances.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES, SLAUGHTER-HOUSES, &c.—There are four *Common Lodging-houses* and eighteen *Slaughter-houses* in the District. These are registered, have been regularly inspected, and are fairly well kept. One instance of *over-crowding* has been reported, and was abated after notice. No *unsound meat* has, to my knowledge, been exposed for sale. There are no *noxious trades* in the District. Summonses were issued in two instances of defective drainage of premises at Philpin Farm and Hill Inn, Ingleton Fells, against Mr. J. Bateman, of Clapham. In the first case the summons was withdrawn on the day of hearing, Mr. Bateman agreeing to do the work required, and pay costs. The second proceeding was not concluded at the end of the year. In May an isolated house known as “Mary Wood Moss,” near Ingleton, occupied by Mr. Wildman, was found in a very insanitary condition, and unfit for habitation. Notice was served to place the premises in proper condition, otherwise to cease using the house as a dwelling, and the house was closed by the owner.